

## THE BREAK IN COLORADO RIVER

E. H. HARRIMAN'S RAILROAD RESPONSIBLE FOR IT.

Documentary Proof in Washington That the California Development Is a Southern Pacific Enterprise, Contradicting Harriman's Letter to the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Documentary proof is in the hands of Government authorities in Washington that the Southern Pacific Company, which is held responsible for the break in the Colorado River dam, that has resulted at various times in submerging a large area of land in southern California, is a Southern Pacific Railroad enterprise. The sign of this is that the Southern Pacific, which has undertaken to repair the break, is not only a great favor to the Government, expects to be remunerated by the Government, in part at least, for its expense. This will relieve the California Development Company of expending any money for repairing damage done through a break in its own works.

In a despatch to President Roosevelt last month E. H. Harriman of New York made the statement that the Southern Pacific was interested in the California Development Company only to the extent of holding securities for loans advanced to the latter concern to enable it to make repairs to the damaged levee or dike constructed at a point on the Mexican side of the line to prevent the recurrence of the floods which have caused so much property loss and hardship to settlers in southern California. In other words, it is a statement that the Southern Pacific is not interested in the California Development Company in order that the Government might be persuaded to undertake a work that the California Development Company, a subordinate concern of the Southern Pacific, would have to do in the end to save it enormous loss in profits that are assured in the settlement and growth of southern California, or the Southern Pacific to save its tracks.

About the middle of December President Roosevelt sent a message to Mr. Harriman saying that a break had again occurred in the Colorado River which threatened to inundate hundreds of square miles of territory in southern California and to create a permanent lake covering a large and valuable area. The President further told Mr. Harriman that it was incumbent upon him to close the break, that the crisis could only be met by the company that was responsible for it and that action should be taken without an hour's delay.

In his reply to the President Mr. Harriman said that the impression that the California Development Company was a Southern Pacific enterprise was erroneous; that "we are not interested in its stock and no way control it; we have lent it some money to assist in dealing with the situation."

The statement was made here to-day from a reliable quarter that information has just been received in Washington giving in detail the exact condition of affairs of the California Development Company, showing the amount of its indebtedness and how the Southern Pacific controls and how it came to control it.

It was asserted also that the Development Company is managed and directed by officers of the Southern Pacific and its policy completely dominated by the officers of that railroad, and that E. H. Harriman, president of the California Development Company, is the general superintendent of the Southern Pacific at Tucson, Ariz., and president of the Harriman Building, built in Sonora, Mexico. The Harriman interests, it is stated, are expending \$500,000 in the work of extending its system in Mexico.

Reports are received here that despite Mr. Harriman's promise that the Southern Pacific officers in the West would proceed to close the break, that the Government has been done by them. The Government at this time is powerless to act, for the reason that the money appropriated for the maintenance of the irrigation service cannot be used in the emergency, because the break in the river is on Mexican soil. It was suggested on one occasion that under the authority of the irrigation act works might be constructed with a view to preventing the continued submergence of the lands in southern California. Doubt is now expressed that Congress has the authority to take any action in the matter, inasmuch as the damage to be repaired is on foreign soil.

The suggestion was recently made that the Government might be able to induce Mexico to cede the strip of land where all the trouble has occurred. This was dismissed as impracticable when attention was directed to a provision in the Constitution of Mexico which makes it an act of treason for any one in Mexico to propose to cede an inch of Mexico's sacred soil.

In his telegraphic correspondence with Mr. Harriman the President intimated that immediately upon the convening of Congress after the holiday recess he would send in a message authorizing that a sufficient appropriation be made to repair the damage in the Colorado River that had created the Salton Sea in southern California. This programme has not been followed for the reason that it is understood that the President has been informed of the intimate relationship that exists between the Southern Pacific and the California Development Company.

The indications are that this concern, which is a twin of another development company just across the border, will soon be brought to terms by President Diaz. The Mexican company is operated under a concession from the Government of Mexico. It has been called upon by President Diaz to produce its plans to repair the break in the river and to show that it has the physical and financial ability to execute them, failing which its concession will be withdrawn. This is expected to result in a showing of hands which will reveal that Mr. Harriman is the financial backer and owner of the Mexican as well as the California Development Company.

The impression prevails here that in a short time the Harriman interests, which are about convinced that the Government cannot be held up for the amount necessary to repair the break, will proceed with the work on their own account, as the operations of the company promise profits that will run up into the millions. In addition the floods must be stopped or the railroad will be put to an enormous expense in removing its tracks.

The California Development Company has control of the water supply from the Colorado River, upon which the great population of southern California depends.

### President Commutes the Sentences of Five Persons.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The President today commuted the sentences in the case of five persons convicted of various crimes. All of the criminals concerned have served a part of the time for which they were sentenced. The list includes James E. Baker, convicted in Maryland of embezzling the funds of a bank; R. E. Brown, convicted in Arizona of train robbery; Marcus Graham, convicted in Missouri of counterfeiting; James H. Hale, convicted in the Indian Territory of murder, and Francisco Rein, convicted in Arizona for robbing the mails.

### China to Pay an Indemnity for the Murder of American Missionaries.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Consul-General Lay, at Canton, has informed the State Department that the Chinese Government will pay an indemnity for the murder of five American Presbyterian missionaries and the destruction of the mission building at Lanchow on October 28, 1906. The outbreak resulted from the interference by the missionaries with a local native celebration. Mr. Lay does not say what the indemnity will be, but it is understood that the total is \$25,000.

## REPAIRS ON R. & G. WRECK.

Black Operator Says Trains Often Run By Red Lights at Tacoma.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Interstate Commerce Commission resumed its hearing to-day to determine the responsibility for the Baltimore and Ohio wreck at Terra Cotta. Commissioner Clements was the only member present.

Harry Hildebrand, the engineer on the empty train that caused the wreck, resumed the stand. He was questioned by John G. Wilson, assistant general counsel of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He admitted that passing Tacoma he had seen a white station light burning. The light was not a signal. The witness produced and read rule 90 of the flag rules, upon which he claimed to rely. It directed that when a train is delayed, with one following, it is the duty of the delayed train to send back a flagman and place two torpedoes on the track. Witness said he looked at his watch passing Silver Springs to ascertain the whereabouts of No. 69, the wrecked train, which he knew was ahead, and saw she was six minutes overdue in Washington. He admitted that he made an average speed of thirty-two miles an hour between Washington Junction and Terra Cotta.

Commissioner Clements asked the witness if it were not true that he had only eight hours sleep in the forty-eight hours before the accident. Engineer Hildebrand admitted this was true, but said he felt in good condition and that the company had never required him to go out when he complained that he had not had enough sleep.

Fireman McClellan corroborated the testimony of Engineer Hildebrand as to signals displayed at Silver Springs and said no lights were displayed at Tacoma. He did not see the station light which the engineer testified to having seen at Tacoma. He was positive that the engineer sounded the whistle at Silver Springs, the first station before reaching Tacoma, and also on approaching Tacoma. He did not see the passenger train before hitting it.

M. W. Phillips, telegraph operator at Tacoma, who alleges that the engineer of the empty train ran by his red danger signal on the night of the wreck, was on the stand during all the time of the second session, which lasted until 9 o'clock this evening. His testimony was partly a repetition of what he had told at the inquest over the Terra Cotta victims. He admitted, in answer to a question, that the Baltimore and Ohio employees involved in the wreck and three other witnesses had been taken to Baltimore last night and examined at the general offices.

Asked why he did not take a red lantern and flag the empty train, witness replied that he considered his red signal light sufficient to stop the train. He said that trains had run by the red light at Tacoma station so often that he could not count them.

The commission adjourned to meet one week from Monday.

## PRINCETON STUDENTS ROBBED.

Arrest of a Boy With a Bundle, Who Makes a Confession.

PRINCETON, N.J., Jan. 5.—For a number of weeks the students at Princeton have been missing various articles from their rooms. Watches and scarfpins disappeared with startling regularity. Cash, too, which the students really needed was swiped very cleverly. The university proctor issued a statement a few days ago in which he warned the occupants of dormitory rooms to lock their doors when they went out. Still the petty stealing continued.

A day or two ago Proctor Topley came across a fifteen-year-old boy, Samuel Higginson, selling scarfpins on the street. Mr. Topley watched him after this, and this morning saw him bustling from a college building with a bundle tucked under his arm. Higginson was placed under arrest by Marshal Heigh.

The boy confessed to the theft of the clothing which he had in his possession, and to other valuables worth several hundred dollars. Those last were found in his room.

## MIKE LYONS QUILTS BUSINESS.

RETIRES FOR GOOD FROM FAMOUS BOWERY RESTAURANT.

It Was Once the Delmonico's of the East Side and Many Distinguished Men Were Among Its Patrons—Roosevelt Used to Eat There—Mike's Son to Run the Place.

Michael F. Lyons, Mike to those who know him along the Bowery, has retired for good and the famous old restaurant near Houston street will know him no more as boss.

"I'll be back often to visit, though," said Mike last night.

The business has been sold to his eldest son, George Washington Lyons.

"I'm going down to Louisiana to see my old home and take a rest," he said last night.

He is 63 years old and has been in the business since 1872.

The waiters heard of Mike's coming retirement and last night they filed up to the desk and presented to him a silver loving cup. Robert Warwick, Peter Shaw, Thomas Wright, Ed Miller and Louis Lasker, all waiters, have been with Mike since he opened his place, thirty-five years ago, and they were there last night to bid the old man good-by and welcome his son.

Mike Lyons's restaurant was known as the Delmonico's or Sherry's of the Bowery. The Bowery social set were not the only patrons of the place, for Henry Ward Beecher and Theodore Tilton were steady patrons.

John Kelly made Lyons's restaurant his headquarters and as Kelly's star rose Lyons's followed. Harry Cunningham, the actor, who was then playing at the Thalia Theatre, was Lyons's partner, and it soon became a gathering place for theatrical folk. Politicians made Lyons's their headquarters. Chester A. Arthur, Jacob Patterson and Richard Croker were to be seen in the old place at luncheon in the early '80s. President Roosevelt while a police commissioner ate there daily, and even afterward when he was Governor and once while he was Vice-President. Up to last night there had always been a special table reserved for Big Tim, Little Tim, Florrie, Christie and all the rest of the clan Sullivan.

Twelve years ago Lyons's was at its zenith. It fed from 1,200 to 3,000 people every night and the crowd was so great after midnight that people stood for an hour waiting for a seat. The usual callers found the door locked for the first time in thirty-three years. A wall went up from the old customers that Mike had found his key and that henceforth the old place would close at midnight.

Michael F. Lyons is a little man with a white mustache. He's just about the size and build of the late Gen. Joe Wheeler. He was in the Sixth Louisiana Regiment during the civil war. His job was to bake bread for Gen. Lee, Jackson and Taylor. He saw Phil Kearny shot at Chantilly.

He still retains some of his Southern accent in spite of a third of a century on the Bowery and there has always been a good dinner at Lyons's for a Confederate veteran. He has maintained a broad line, too, for the poor of the lower East Side.

Lyons's acquaintance with politicians has brought him honors in the form of three nominations for Presidential elector—twice on the Bryan ticket and once for Parker.

## TO FIGHT FRAUD ORDER.

Henry W. Taft, Attorney for the Cotton Exchange, in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Henry W. Taft, who is attorney for the New York Cotton Exchange in connection with the fraud order proceedings against the exchange brought before the Post Office Department to-day, had a conference with the President and later with Postmaster-General Cortelyou. Mr. Taft would say only that the charges were baseless. He talked with the President regarding the tobacco trust case, as he represents the Government in this matter. Mr. Taft is a brother of Secretary Taft of the War Department.

## Capt. White Resigns From Railway Mail Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Capt. James E. White, general superintendent of the railway mail service, to-day tendered his resignation to Postmaster-General Cortelyou. Ill health is given as the cause of his retirement. Capt. White has been in the railway mail service for more than forty years and for the last sixteen years has been general superintendent. His successor has not been announced.

# Omega

## For Sore Throat and Cold in Chest

Omega Oil is the safest and surest remedy for Sore Throat, Cold in Chest, Quinsy, Swollen Tonsils, and in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis it gives relief when other remedies fail. All throat and chest troubles lead to serious consequences if allowed to continue. Treatment with Omega Oil should begin with the first symptoms. Omega Oil stops all sorts of pains that can be reached externally. You don't have to buy bottle after bottle to get relief. Usually one or two rubbings stop the pain.



Three sizes: 10c., 25c., 50c.

Free Sample Omega Oil Soap in Every Bottle.

## JAPANESE SCHOOL QUESTION.

The Government's Plan of Procedure Prepared by the Attorney-General.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—A plan of proceedings on the part of the Federal Government in the Japanese school question in California has been prepared by Attorney-General Bonaparte, and the details have been outlined to the President. District Attorney Devlin of San Francisco called on the President this morning to discuss the matter with him.

No official announcement of the Government's plan has been made, but it is understood that the District Attorney will seek to compel the school board of San Francisco to admit Japanese pupils on equal terms with white children in the public schools on the ground that they are entitled to equal rights under our treaty with Japan.

## SECY HITCHCOCK STANDS PAT.

Has Found Precedents for the Withdrawal of 4,000,000 Acres of Indian Land.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The legal division of the Interior Department has prepared a standpoint decision for Secretary Hitchcock, backing up his action in the withdrawal of the 4,000,000 acres of the Cheate and Chickasaw nations as a forest reserve, about which there has been so much controversy. A score of precedents for the action are cited, the list going back to the land grant in Iowa in 1852. None of the cases is identical with this withdrawal of Indian allotted lands in Indian Territory, because all deal with the public lands and the Cheate-Chickasaw withdrawal deals with lands that have been allotted to the Indians, but it is maintained that the principal involved is the same—that is, protection of the United States Government.

"Both Secretaries fell down on the proposition," said an official acquainted with the case to-day, "when they were before the special Senate committee. Secretary Wilson had to admit that he had not consulted the law at all when he asked Secretary Hitchcock to withdraw the lands for a forest reserve, as requested and recommended by Clifford Pinchot, chief of the Forestry service and personal friend of the President.

This was an unusual thing for a Cabinet member to do, thus throwing the responsibility upon another fellow Cabinet member. Where Secretary Hitchcock fell down was in apologizing to the committee for violating the law. He has enough precedents behind him, now that the law has been looked up, to withdraw his apology and stand pat.

## PLUNKETT AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Indian Scout Had Some Difficulty in Getting to the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Col. Dick Plunkett of Wyoming, Indian scout, cowpuncher and friend of President Roosevelt, was a caller at the White House to-day. The Colonel is a great admirer of the President and came on to Washington with his band of Indians to attend the inauguration two years ago. He rode in the procession and attracted no small amount of attention. Despite this fact, however, the attendants at the White House failed to recognize him and he experienced a little difficulty in getting an audience and will be enabled to give quite different answers when put under cross-examination again. Secretary Hitchcock will make his second appearance before the Senate committee Monday or Tuesday.

## AMBROSE CHANNEL CONTRACT.

Progress So Slow That the Government Has Annulled It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The progress of the work of dredging the new Ambrose ship channel has proved so unsatisfactory that the Government, on the recommendation of Col. W. L. Marshall, the army engineer in charge, has annulled the contract and will again advertise for bids for completing the work. The contract was originally awarded to Andrew Onderdonk, and after his death the work was continued by his heirs. Such poor progress was made in November, no work at all being accomplished. Congress will also be asked, in the event that no satisfactory bids are secured for completing the work, to appropriate \$800,000 for two additional dredges. The channel in contemplation is to be 40 feet deep by 2,000 in width, but the present work is only on a basis of 38 feet deep by 1,900 in width under the contract about to be finished next summer. With the two dredges now at work the army engineers estimate that they can complete the thirty-five-foot channel by July, 1908. The additional depth of five feet will require eight years, they think, unless Congress makes the appropriation for two more dredges, with which the forty-foot channel can be finished in four years.

# Koch & Co.

Beginning Monday, Annual Sale of Housekeeping Linens.

An incomparable event. Our entire Linen Section will overflow with bargains. Each item will represent a saving of the most extraordinary nature. These Linens are all fresh, new, inviting. The patterns are the latest. Don't fail to take advantage of this splendid purchasing opportunity.

SPECIAL NOTICE. All Damasks, Cloths and Napkins purchased during this sale will be hemmed FREE OF CHARGE.

BLEACHED DAMASKS; Irish and Scotch.	Value..... 40c 80c \$1.25	FRINGED DOYLIES; tied fringe.	Value..... \$1.25 \$1.50 \$2.50
Sale Price..... 35c 65c 95c per yd.		Sale Price..... 95c 1.39 1.95 per doz.	
HEAVY SILVER BLEACHED DAMASK	Value..... 80c \$1.10 \$1.25	HEMSTITCHED NAPKINS.	Value..... \$1.95 \$2.50 \$3.00
Sale Price..... 67c 87c 97c per yd.		Sale Price 1.50 1.95 2.49 per doz.	
CREAM IRISH LINEN DAMASK.	Value..... 45c 55c 80c	GLASS TOWELING; red or blue checks.	Value..... 12 1/2c 14c 18c
Sale Price..... 34c 54c 74c per yd.		Sale Price..... 9c 11c 14c per yd.	
BREAKFAST NAPKINS; all linen.	Value..... \$1.35 \$1.75 \$2.25	KITCHEN AND ROLLER TOWELINGS.	Value..... 12 1/2c 15c 18c
Sale Price..... 98c 1.49 1.89 per doz.		Sale Price..... 9c 11c 14c per yd.	
DINNER NAPKINS; all linen.	Value..... \$2.50 \$3.00 \$3.75	HUCK TOWELS; plain hem or hemstitched.	Value..... 15c 25c 30c
Sale Price..... 1.95 2.49 3.19 per doz.		Sale Price..... 12 1/2c 17c 24c ea.	
LUNCH AND TEA CLOTHS; all linen.	Value..... 75c \$1.25 \$1.50	BATH TOWELS; hemmed or fringed.	Value..... 17c 25c 32c
Sale Price..... 59c 95c 1.19 ea.		Sale Price..... 11c 17c 23c ea.	

## Linen Table Cloths.

Hand Embroidered Initial and Hemming Free. As an extra inducement during this sale, we shall, where desired, embroider by hand an artistic and beautiful two-inch letter on any Tablecloth purchased, in addition to the hemming.

Size, 8.4x8.4.....	1.69	2.49	3.25
Size, 8.4x10.4.....	2.19	2.98	3.75
Size, 8.4x12.4.....	2.69	3.49	4.50

## Towels—Embroidered Free.

HUCK TOWELS; some fancy—others plain—about 500 DOZEN in all; an unusual good quality. NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR A MACHINE-EMBROIDERED INITIAL. Quantity limited, and this offer will not be repeated after the lot is sold. Value \$3.00; sale price, per dozen..... 2.39

Scarfs, Centerpieces, Doylies, &c., in Renaissance and Cluny Laces, Japanese Drawn-Work, Embroidered Irish Linen, etc. A big and superior collection at prices matchlessly low.

## Discontinuance Sale of "Queen Quality Shoes"

Begins Monday, January 7.—Owing to the arbitrary methods employed by the makers of "Queen Quality" Shoes in advancing the price to a height which conditions did not warrant, we have decided to discontinue the Agency, and shall offer:

\$3.00 Boots at 1.98 \$2.50 Oxfords at 1.59

3.50 Boots at 2.50 3.00 Oxfords at 1.98

## Women's Tailored Suits

Now Offered at Drastic Price Cuts.

You'll be surprised when you see these Suits. You'll be delighted with the low prices at which they are marked. Models that are at their height of popularity, trimmed and lined in a superior manner. The materials are the season's most favored, and the colors are shown in pleasing variety. Here are the facts:

\$25.00 Values,	\$32.50 Values,	\$40.00 Values,	\$55.00 Values,
12.00	15.75	19.75	29.75

125th St., West, Between Lenox & Seventh Aves.

# Park & Tilford

FOUNDED 1840

The firm name of Park & Tilford stands for absolute food excellence. Their immediate support of the Pure Food and Drugs Act is evidenced by the following Guaranty lodged with the Secretary of Agriculture, in Washington:—

"We, the undersigned, do hereby guarantee that the articles of Food and Drugs packed, distributed and sold by us, consisting of any and all of the Foods and Drugs in our general stock of Groceries, Liquors and Druggists' Sundries, are not adulterated or mis-branded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906."

The best of the world always at lowest prices.

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## CLEARANCE SALE WOMEN'S TAILOR-MADE SUITS

Our Own Exclusive Creations at One-Half Regular Cost. Suits, Fancy Vests, in color; also a selection of French Broadcloth. These Suits regularly sell throughout the season at \$85.00 to \$125.00.

## CLEARANCE SALE PRICES

\$32.50	\$37.50	\$45.00	\$62.50
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LACE AND CREPE DE CHINE WAISTS. EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES. \$25.00 TO \$35.00. FURTRIMMED SKIRTS. Cost Prices on FURS to Close Out. Specially selected pieces of Persian Lamb, Lynx, Mink, Fox and Ermine in Muffs and Scarfs; coat prices prevail.

K. E. HANLEY COMPANY, 572 Fifth Avenue



# Telephone Progress

WITHIN the circle lies the Metropolitan area. In this area and points adjacent thereto, reached by the lines of the Metropolitan telephone system, there were in service and under contract December 31st, 1906, 389,000 telephones. The gain during the past year has exceeded any previous year.

## Telephones in Service and Under Contract

	At End of Year	Yearly Gain
1901.....	125,378	28,078
1902.....	187,792	42,414
1903.....	210,961	43,169
1904.....	255,963	45,012
1905.....	321,890	65,927
1906.....	389,000	67,110

We assure our patrons and the public of our intention to continue a policy of expansion by furnishing, at reasonable rates, the best service possible and making the telephone system of New York and vicinity invaluable to every member of the community.

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